FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JANUARY 1984

Jordan

New Cabinet — A new Cabinet was formed by a decree issued by King Husayn and broadcast by Amman television. Former Interior Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat was appointed prime minister and defense minister, while Sulayman 'Arar was named deputy prime minister and interior minister and Tahir Nash'at al-Masri minister of foreign affairs. The new Cabinet was sworn in on 10 January, according to the television. In a message charging 'Ubaydat with forming the new Cabinet, carried textually by Amman television, the king reiterated the need for "responsible dialogue"with the PLO and said contacts would continue. In a subsequent interview with *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*, 'Ubaydat announced that, contrary to earlier reports, the new Parliament will open its first ordinary session with a speech by Husayn on 16 January.

King's Health — King Husayn was hospitalized on 9 January for treatment of a bleeding ulcer, according to the king's physician cited by Amman television, which added that his condition is "satisfactory and stable." According to *AD-DUSTUR*, Husayn will head the Jordanian delegation to the Islamic summit conference in Morocco "early next week" and expects to meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and other leaders in Casablanca.

PLO Affairs

The Fatah Revolutionary Council met in Tunis and discussed preparations for the Fatah General Congress, scheduled for 29 January, as well as a number of organizational issues including the "secessionist movement," Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported. A Palestinian source cited by QNA said the council unanimously supported the Fatah Central Committee's decision to expel nine dissidents and elected PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir as its assistant secretary general to replace Khalid al-'Amlah, one of the dissident leaders.

San'a' Voice of Palestine radio announced that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat agreed to hold the PNC session in Algiers next month. A Palestinian source in Rabat disclosed that 'Arafat will attend the Islamic summit conference in Casablanca where the PLO will submit an "important" memorandum, according to KUNA. Citing Kuwait's *AL-WATAN*, MENA reported that 'Arafat will visit Jordan after the summit. Khalil al-Wazir will visit Jordan "within the next few days," according to *AD-DUSTUR*.

In Damascus Libya's Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud held talks with Fatah dissidents and other Palestinian leaders, including PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, Tripoli radio noted. Meanwhile, PFLP Secretary General George Habash announced that his organization's Central Committee is holding an extraordinary session to discuss "serious developments" in the Palestinian arena and will issue a statement announcing "very important decisions," Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Lebanon

Political Developments — During their meeting in Riyadh Foreign Minister Elie Salim, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal discussed "Syria's attempt to link" the National Dialogue Conference with the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which they agreed to continue discussing in Casablanca on 16 January, according to an informed source cited by Beirut radio. The ministers also discussed the security plan, the radio stated, adding that intensive contacts would be held 10 and 11 January to agree on its declaration and implementation.

Meanwhile, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt chaired a meeting of the National Salvation Front in Damascus which discussed political and security developments in Lebanon, Damascus radio reported. The meeting declared that "the logic of Phalangist hegemony" over the Lebanese Government can be "completely and comprehensively removed" by canceling the 17 May agreement and all decrees, laws, appointments, and structures that "affirmed the Phalangist hegemony." The meeting held the Phalangists and the Lebanese Army responsible for the "failure to achieve the security plan" and reconvene the National Dialogue Conference.

In another development, a responsible security source in the Nasirite Al-Murabitun movement cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio claimed that Lebanese Government forces have launched a campaign of "arrests and terror" against Palestinians in the Sabra area. The source warned that Al-Murabitun "will find itself compelled to place every struggler of Al-Murabitun at his natural post alongside our people and Palestinian kinfolk living in Beirut."

Security Situation — Two RPG's were fired at the French Embassy from a nearby building and unidentified gunmen exchanged fire with troops manning a French position in Beirut, Beirut radio stated while reporting only material damage in the two attacks. Elsewhere in the country, there were exchanges of fire in the Khaldah region, according to Beirut radio, while Jerusalem radio reported that an Israeli soldier was slightly wounded when a bomb exploded near an IDF convoy south of the Az-Zahrani River.

Libya-Tunisia

JANA reported the outbreak of a fire along the Algerian-Tunisian oil pipeline inside Tunisian territory but did not mention Tunisian allegations of a bombing by Libyan-based saboteurs.

Iran

The clandestine radios Free Voice of Iran and Radio Iran reported antigovernment demonstrations in Tehran in favor of restoring a constitutional monarchy. Official Iranian media have not been observed to report any such demonstrations.

Afghanistan

Over 100 Soviet and Afghan Government troops died in recent heavy fighting with rebels around Qandahar, according to Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP.

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AFP Reports Heavy Fighting Near Qandahar

BK101620 Hong Kong AFP in English 1555 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 10 (AFP) — Heavy fighting continued between rebels and Soviet-Afghan government troops last week around Qandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, according to Western diplomatic sources here.

Over 100 Soviet and Afghan soliders have died in clashes in and around the southern city, said now to be virtually in rebel hands. Sources said government troops lost two Soviet MIG fighters and two helicopter gunships during raids on guerrilla positions on the outskirts of Qandahar last week.

Following their successes in Qandahar, rebels have extended their action to the nearby Ghazni Province where diplomats said another Soviet MIG was downed last week.

Soviet forces attacked the town of Godali Ahangaran in the center of Ghazni Province with truck-mounted rockets, killing 22 civilians and destroying many homes, the sources said. They said the mujahadeen attacked a military convoy along the Kabul to Ghazni highway on Christmas Day, killing two government soldiers and capturing 13. Civilians suffered 100 casualties in a series of Soviet MIG and helicopter raids against Ghazni Province from Jan 1 to 3, diplomats said. Soviet planes also destroyed 11 bridges necessary to maintain Soviet communications, they said. No explanation was given.

Resistance strikes in and around Kabul died down last week after a brief flare-up in late December on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Soviet invasion. Security was said to be heightened in the capital following the January 1 announcement of new draft laws. Conscription patrols ranged the city stopping all cars including those of diplomats. Kabul bazaars and streets were filled with troops checking draft documents.

Meanwhile, in the Western city of Herat the situation was said to be "dismal" as people faced with food shortages continued to flee to neighbouring Iran. In Paktia, near the Pakistan border, rebels attacked an air field, damaging a military airstrip, diplomats said.

Thirteen mujahedeen were killed in heavy fighting in Galang, near the provincial town of Khowst, late last month, they said, adding that security had also deteriorated in Mazar-e Sharif, near the Soviet border, where shops were closed before 4:00 p.m.

Rebels 'Crushed' in Baghlan, Jowzjan Provinces

LD101742 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Continuing the crushing of counterrevolutionary elements, a group belonging to the so-called Islamic Party, along with itsr ringleader Mullah Surgol, recently was crushed in Dowshi District, Baghlan Province, as a result of successful operations carried out by the Armed Forces. According to another report, as a result of crushing blows by the vigilant security forces, another 100 men led by teacher Sadeq, belonging to the so-called Islamic Movement band, has been crushed in Sar-e Pol District, Jowzjan Province.

Newsman Reports on Impressions of Afghanistan

PM101522 [Editorial Report] Rome *L'UNITA* in Italian from 3 through 7 January carries a five-part Giulietto Chiesa dispatch from Kabul.

The first part presents Chiesa's impression of the continuing state of war in Afghanistan — "a strange war in which none of those fighting seem to have any clear ideas about how to end it or, often, even about why it began." He says: "Many, perhaps dozens and dozens of informal agreements" have been reached between the regular Afghan Army and rebel groups, whereby the latter continue fighting, but against other rebels.

In part two, Chiesa discusses the religious issue, stating from the outset that "Islam is still the major obstacle that Karmal and his men have to surmount." On the subject of an Islamic government, he cites 'Abdol Wali Hojjat, chairman of the Islamic Affairs Department, as saying that he would like a system "not identical, but similar" to Iran's. Chiesa observes that "the social measures, the agrarian reform, literacy, the modernization of customs and life, and democratization all run against the 'Islamic current,'" though "the social and political forces that nurture this current and depend on its support seem unable to put forward a leadership alternative."

Part three is devoted to manifestations of the massive Army presence in Kabul and to the role of the "defenders of the revolution" in protecting key industrial and other objectives against rebel attack.

The fourth part examines past and present Soviet cooperation and aid programs in Afghanistan in industry, civil engineering, education, and other fields. Chiesa says that at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul "a group of economic specialists headed by deputy chief German Borisov" listed "over 150 cooperation projects, either in progress, about to be completed, or just starting." According to Borisov, there are "fewer then 1,000" Soviet specialists in the country, "about 10 Soviet specialists to every 1,000 Afghan specialists." He claims that this all costs the USSR some R100 million a year, but adds: "This figure says virtually nothing. It is enough to consider that the cost of our personnel is not borne at all by the Afghan Government and that a very large proportion of our aid simply cannot be quantified, for instance, our effort in the health field." Chiesa estimates that even multiplying Borisov's figure 50-fold "the total would be R5 billion, slightly under 0.5 percent of the USSR's 1982 GNP," which he says "really seems unlikely to prompt excessive anxiety within Soviet leadership circles." This, he argues "makes even more plausible the hypothesis that Moscow is not in a hurry."

The final part of Chiesa's dispatch broaches the subject of agriculture, particularly the problems encountered in the appropriation and redistribution of land and water rights. Chiesa says: "During the course of this year, it is planned to provide 1.6 million families with land ownership documents."

Rao Notes Concern Over Indians in Bangladesh
BK100333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, has said the government is concerned about the property rights of the Indian nationals and minorities living in Bangladesh. In a letter to the Rajya Sabha member, Mr Sukumol Sen, he said the Bangladesh authorities have been told that their reported decision to dispose of on auction the property of Indian nationals would create a feeling of insecurity among them. The letter was released the Calcutta yesterday.

Jordan's King Husayn To Visit 24-30 January
BK110337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan is paying a state visit to India from the 24th to 30th of this month. He will be accompanied by the queen. They will be the chief guests at this year's Republic Day parade in New Delhi.

Reportage on UK Secretary of State Tebbit's Visit
BK091300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] India and Britain have expressed their desire to expand bilateral trade. Inaugurating the plenary session of the India-British economic committee in New Delhi today, the commerce minister, Mr V.P. Singh, and the British secretary of state for trade and industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, spoke of the need for expanding areas of common values and common interests. Both the ministers expressed the hope that the plenary session would provide an opportunity for advancing mutual interests and clearing up pending issues.

Earlier, when the British minister called on the commerce minister in his office, he commended India on its export performance and the progress in different fields.

Two subcommittees on trade and industries set up by the India-British economic committee will meet during the next 2 days.

10 January Meetings
BK101624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The British secretary of state for trade and industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, called on the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, in New Delhi today.

Mr Tebbit, who is here in connection with the meeting of the Indo-British economic committee, also called on the industry minister, Mr Tiwari. They discussed various proposals relating to industrial cooperation, transfer of technology, and bilateral trade.

Cooperation With Romania To Be Expanded
BK091439 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] India and Romania have agreed to expand and diversify areas of cooperation in various fields. The agreement was reached at a meeting between the union finance minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, and the Romanian minister for foreign trade, Mr Vasile Pungan, in New Delhi. Romania has offered to supply equipment and services, including oil exploration and power generation. It will also supply cement, newsprint, and fertilizers.

Chinese Delegation Holds Meetings in Delhi
BK110339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] A 14-member Chinese delegation has been having discussions with leading Indian academicians, social scientists, and economists in New Delhi. The delegation, led by Mr Ma Hong, is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research. The delegation has also been to some industrial units near Delhi and an agricultural farm in Haryana. They will also be visiting Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal.

Leaders Greet Kampuchean National Day
BK070905 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] The president, the prime minister, and the external affairs minister sent messages of greetings to Mr Heng Samrin, president of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the National Day of that country. Giani Zail Singh has expressed the hope that cooperation between India and Kampuchea will be further strengthened in the coming years. In her message, Mr Gandhi wished Kampuchea prosperity and progress.

Knife Thrown at Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister
BK100302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] An attempt on the life of the Andhra Pradesh chief minister, Mr N.T. Ramarao, was made in Hyderabad yesterday evening. A knife was thrown at the chief minister by a youth, while he was watching a cultural program in the Lal Bahadur stadium. Mr Ramarao received injuries on his left thumb. He was taken to the hospital where he was given treatment. The youth has been taken into custody by security men.

INDIAN EXPRESS Criticizes Gandhi's 'Rabble Rousing'
BK091448 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 20 Dec 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Rabble Rousing"]

[Text] In what is now fast becoming a regular tirade of rabble rousing bellicosity, Mrs Gandhi has charged Pakistan with mak-

ing preparations for war against India. The last time it was in Kurukshetra. On this occasion the Prime Minister was speaking at that abode of peace, Shantiniketan. It is difficult to think of another contemporary head of government who so incessantly conjures up the threat of imminent war — and quite so irresponsibly. Mrs Gandhi seems to believe that her shrill discovery of dire threats of war from time to time casts her in a heroic role. Far from it. The monotonous repetition of unsubstantiated alarms is losing the Indian Prime Minister credibility, confusing ordinary people, and creating doubts about India's intentions. Far from working for peace, she seems intent on sowing tensions.

One must seriously ask whether Mrs Gandhi realises the implications of her utterances or whether she is even aware of what she is saying, so removed are her remarks from the concurrent statements and actions of the Foreign Office and Defence Ministry. There is not a shred of evidence that Mrs Gandhi has adduced to suggest that anything new has come about, to warrant her fears. Her latest innuendo that it would be unwise for the U.S. to deploy Pershing nuclear missiles in Pakistan to counter Soviet troops in Afghanistan is again an unsupported assertion that is likely to mislead gullible people into believing that there has been a dramatic new military development in the subcontinent. Mrs Gandhi's statements are fast becoming a major national liability.

Finance Minister Details Agreements With USSR

GF101441 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Dec. 20 — The Soviet Union has agreed to complete several important projects in Pakistan, including the 277 million dollars Multan thermal power station, the finance minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, said here today.

It has also shown interest in the giant multi-purpose Kalabagh Dam and Cashma nuclear power projects, which it will study for possibly shaping in their completion.

The minister, who returned to Islamabad this morning after six days of talks with the Soviet Government, told newsmen, the machinery of the 630 megawatt Multan thermal power station will start arriving in early 1986.

SOFT TERMS: Mr. Ghulam Ishaq said at the Islamabad Airport that Multan thermal plant, which will consist of three turbines of 210 megawatt capacity each, would be installed by the Soviet Union on a turnkey basis. Its 277 million dollar cost will be met from a Soviet credit which the minister said, will be provided on "fairly soft terms." The repayment will be made in the term of the export of Pakistani goods.

The Soviet Union will also provide a commercial credit to cover the cost of the erection of the plant, and some other related services.

DRILLING RIGS: The Soviet Union has also agreed to sell to Pakistan two deep drilling rigs worth a total of six million dollars for oil exploration. The repayment will be made in Pakistani goods under the 1956 Pakistan-Soviet trade agreement.

The Soviet Union will cooperate with Pakistan in the construction of a pre-fabricated housing plant, using the construction base of the Pakistan Steel in Karachi. A Soviet delegation will shortly visit Pakistan to finalise the details of the project.

TRAINING CENTRE: It will also upgrade the training centre at Pakistan Steel to provide highly skilled specialists in metallurgy.

The private sector in Pakistan will be contacted by the relevant Soviet organisations for setting up downstream industries based on the steel mill products. They will also assist the private sector in establishing other industries in Pakistan in which the Soviet Union has a competitive edge.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq said before his departure for Moscow he was informed the Soviet Union would wish that the economic collaboration is maintained at "a high level" even after the steel mill is completed next year. "This indeed was our desire as well," he said pointing out that Pakistan will like the Soviet Union to participate in implementing the Sixth five-year plan.

ENERGY SECTOR: He said the sixth plan accords a high priority to development and expansion of the energy sector, for which 38 per cent of the total plan outlay has been earmarked. The energy sector programme envisages development and extension of hydel [as published], nuclear, and thermal power projects, some of which will be based on gas, oil and coal.

He said the Soviet Union has, over the past few decades, developed an enormous expertise, having built gigantic power plants for thermal, hydel and nuclear power. These plants were built both in the Soviet Union and abroad. "Given this background and the desire of the two countries to collaborate in this field, it was but natural to consider energy for the new substantive economic cooperation between Pakistan and the Soviet Union," he said.

KALABAGH DAM: The minister said during the talks in Moscow, he suggested possible Soviet collaboration in implementing the Kalabagh multipurpose dam and the Chashma nuclear power project to serve as a vehicle for future cooperation. The two billion dollar Kalabagh Dam will generate 2,400 megawatts of power by 1993, which will be raised to 4,2000 megawatts by 1995.

The Chashma Nuclear Power Plant will provide 900 megawatts of electricity. Both these projects are gigantic, capital intensive, and will have a long gestation period. The Soviet side, he said, confirmed categorically that they have the expertise and equipment for the two projects. They appreciated the importance Pakistan attaches to these projects and their early finalisation, the Minister added.

"Since these are large projeycts, which we suggested to the Soviet side for the first time, they needed time to consider them," he said.

DETAILED STUDY: The minister said they have promised to study the projects in detail and let Islamabad know of their response at an early date.

He said the Soviet team at the talks was led by Mr Yakov Ryabov chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The talks, he said, were "highly satisfactory." He said the two sides have signed an agreement subject to finalisation of formal contracts, to build the Multan thermal project.

POSITIVE RESPONSE: Mr Ghulam Ishaq said the two sides discussed specific projects for cooperation after the Soviet built steel mill is completed. He said these projects were suggested to the Soviet side.

Mr. M.V. Bakin, their minister for construction and special maintenance works, had visited Pakistan in March this year, to participate in the opening of the steel-making unit of the Steel Mill in Karachi. Mr. Bakin had responded to these suggestions positively, he said.

TWO-WAY TRADE: The Soviet Union will arrange an exhibition of its products in Pakistan early next year to boost the two-way trade.

The minister's talks in the Soviet Union were preceded by expert and technical level discussions in Moscow over the past several months. Delegations from WAPDA [Water and Power Depart-

ment Authority] Pakistan Steel and OGDC [Oil and Gas Development Corporation] visited the Soviet Union after Moscow indicated acceptability of these projects. The project parameters were established, apart from generally preparing the ground for the minister's visit, during the expert level talks.

WARMTH: Mr. Ghulam Ishaq said he noticed "a great deal of warmth" in the talks in Moscow, and the Soviet side was keen in helping Pakistan in various development projects. Besides his meetings with Mr. Ryabov, he discussed Pakistan-Soviet relations with several other top leaders.

He had a two-hour meeting with Mr. I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers, Mr. M.V. Bakin, minister for construction and special maintenance projects, Mr. Neprozhemon, minister for energy, and heads of the State Planning and Foreign Trade.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq said the talks were "cordial and friendly" and were marked by Soviet desire to promote co-operation on the basis of mutual interest, sovereign equality, respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's affairs. "These are the feelings which the Pakistan side reciprocated," he added.

HAPPY AUGURY: He said the discussions and their out come were "positive, and a happy augury for co-operation" between the two countries. He told a correspondent that he witnessed "a greater warmth from the Soviet side, than ever before," and he was able to meet several more ministers and government leaders, than previously. He said Mr. Arkhipov was very friendly and forthcoming in his talks.

The Paksitan delegation at the talks included Mr. Ejaz A. Naik, secretary general economic affairs, additional secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. H.N. Akhtar, chairman, Pakistan Steel, Karachi; Maj. Gen. Ghulam Safdar Butt, chairman, WAPDA; Mr. M.H. Rizvi, chairman, OGDC; and Mr. Humayun Faiz Rasul, joint secretary, Economic Affairs Division — APP.

Saudi Defense Minister Pays 1-day Visit

BK110121 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The defense minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, paid a 1-day visit to Islamabad today. The federal defense minister, Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur, who received the distinguished guest on his arrival in Islamabad, said Prince Sultan's visit would further strengthen the close brotherly relations already existing between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The Saudi defense minister renewed his invitation to the defense minister to visit Saudi Arabia. Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also expressed sympathy over the loss of life and property caused by the recent earthquake in some parts of the country.

Later, the Saudi defense minister called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Islamabad and discussed matters of mutual interest.

Maldives President To Pay State Visit 28 January

BK110128 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The president of the Republic of Maldives and Madam Maumoon Abdul Gayoom will pay a 5-day state visit to Pakistan beginning 28 January. Among those accompanyingthe Maldives president are the ministers for foreign affairs and education and the state minister for religious affairs. During his stay in Islamabad, President Abdul Gayoom will exchange views with President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq on bilateral relations, the regional situation, and international matters of mutual interest. The Maldives president will also visit Peshawar, Lahore, and Karachi.

Briefs

Iranian Trade Fair — The export promotion center of Iran [EPCI) is holding a trade display of a wide range of Iranian products for the Pakistan business community at the Arts Council of Pakistan, M.R. Kayani Road Karachi Pakistan from 16th January to 30th January 1984. [Text][Karachi DAWN in English 5 Jan 84 p 1 GF]

SRI LANKA

SLFP Decides To Attend All-Party Conference

BK101606 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The Sri Lanka Freedom Party [SLFP] decided a short while ago to particiapte in the all-party conference. This followed the request made by the all-party conference which unanimously decided this morning to request the SLFP and the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna [MEP] to attend the talks in the national interest. Anura Bandaranaike, who was invited to attend the talks in his capacity as the leader of the opposition, will also attend the conference. Mr Bandaranaike told the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation that the Central Committee of the SLFP has autorized him to attend the conference in his capacity as the leader of the opposition. He said the names of the SLFP delegation will be announced tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Dinesh Gunawardhana told our correspondent that the MEP is meeting tomorrow morning to take a decision on the request.

AFP Report

BK110752 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT 11 Jan 84

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpts] Colombo, Jan 11 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's major opposition party has decided to attend talks on the country's ethnic tensions today but further participation was questionable, a highly-placed party member said today.

The Central Committee of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) unanimously decided last night to send representatives to the roundtable conference seeking solutions to the minority Tamil problems here, after boycotting the opening meeting earlier yesterday. The committee met after receiving an invitation from conference participants requesting the SLFP to attend in the "national interest."

However participation beyond today's round will depend on whether the party receives answers to some questions, a committee member told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The party has been seeking from President Junius Jayewardene an outline of the Tamil grievances and his proposals for their solution, the source said. "The SLFP will raise these questions again when it attends today's session. If we get satisfactory answers, then we will continue. Otherwise we will have to walk out of the talks," the source said.

Eight political parties and three other organizations attended yesterday's talks, which the SLFP decided to boycott after an exchange of letters between the party's general secretary and President Jayewardene over the questions the SLFP plans to raise today.

Discussion in yesterday's talks centered on the absence of the SLFP and another party, the People's United Front which decided to stay away for separate reasons. Other business was postponed until today.

Observers said today that he scored a victory over the strongly Sinhala nationalist SLFP with his 11th hour invitation to the powerful Buddhist Sangha, the Sinhala associations and an umbrella Moslem organisation. Earlier only representatives of recognised political parties were invited.

"It was the president's way of prodding the SLFP to come because powerful Sinhala-Buddhist elements were already attending," one observer said. But observers said they believed that the SLFP did not intend to be pushed into a corner. "It will try to get its pound of flesh. It will want Jayewardene to say what his own solutions to the problem are so that if necessary the SLFP can make political mileage out of this," one observer said.

It was not known who would represent the SLFP at today's session. Some sections of the party wanted former prime minister Sirima Bandaranaike, who was stripped of her civic rights more than four years ago for abusing her authority, but others say she should not represent the party. Apparently the Central Committee asked her to attend, as last night she told the committee she would consider it and decide today. Even if she opts to stay out, her son Anura was to be present at President Jayewardene's request as leader of the opposition.

Transport Minister Meets With Iranian Official

GF101730 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA — The director general for economic affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adali, currently visiting Sri Lanka met and conferred with the Sri Lankan minister of transport and the Islamic affairs Sunday.

During this meeting the Foreign Ministry official explained political and economic stances of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its interest in expanding relations with the Third World and developing countries.

Furthermore, 'Adali who is heading the Iranian delegation, also announced willingness of Iran to export mini-buses, buses and non-oil goods to Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan minister in return expressed interest of his country to expand its cultural relations with Iran and added that his country was willing to purchase the said goods from Iran.

Both sides stressed the need for cooperation among Muslims.

The Foreign Ministry official left Tehran last Friday for a tour of several South East Asian countries including Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and also Sri Lanka.

Demonstrations, Clashes in Tehran Reported

Free Voice of Iran Announcement

GF101548 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1532 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to this report. Our correspondent has reported a few minutes ago that according to informed sources, demonstrations have taken place on 'Abbasabad, Bahar, and Takht-e Jamshid Avenues in Tehran in favor of restoring the consitutional monarchy. The people demanded the toppling of the Khomeyni regime. Clashes have been reported from the bazaar area, where some people have been injured. Demonstrations against Khomeyni have also been reported at the Azeri intersection, where people shouted anti-Khomeyni slogans. Due to the absence of foreign correspondents, these reports have not been disseminated by news agencies.

Radio Iran Report

GF101702 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran during the past week has witnessed several political demonstrations in the city's southern localities. Reports received indicate how the fed up people of the city a few days ago held a huge demonstration in Azari Square; they shouted slogans like "Death to the Islamic regime" and demanded the ouster of the bloody regime. These reports indicate that a group of heroic people south of the city took advantage of traffic jams in the street and congregated in Azari Square to engage in demonstrations. A little while later, when the automobile traffic became normal, people dispersed before the revolution guards patrol cars arrived.

Another report says that during the past few days in several other parts of Tehran as well, namely in 'Abbasabad Street, Bahar Street, and Takht-e Jamshid Street, public groups shouted slogans in favor of restoration of constitutional monarchy, demanded a national government under Dr Shapur Bakhtiar, and posted pictures of the leader of the National Liberation Movement, Dr Bakhtiar.

Similarly, a few days ago, again in the Tehran bazaar, which is the major economic artery, demonstrations were held against the despotic and anti-Iran regime of Khomeyni, in which 30 people were injured.

A few days ago, Khomeyni spoke of imminent rebellion by the bazaaris against his regime and admitted that he feared that the bazaar merchants intended to boycott the Majlis elections.

Late yesterday afternoon, a meeting commemorating Martyr Ayatollah Seyyed Reza Zanjani, one of the nationalists who had opposed clerical rule, was held at the Arg Mosque; it wasattended by the thousands of people from Tehran. The gathering was so huge that all streets leading to the Arg Mosque were packed with the people who had gathered to commemorate one of the prominent heroes of the nationalist movement and express their hatred for the antinational regime of the clerics.

The hoodlums and knife-wielding personnel of the regime sent to the spot to cause disturbances around the mosque fled in the face of the angry crowd, while disregarding orders to attack the people.

The power fight between the regime and the chief justice is also on. According to a report, Mullah Musavi Tabrizi, chief justice of the revolution courts, in view of the complaints and accusations against the judiciary officials has suspended his usual activities and to show his protest has arrived in Tabriz.

In the wake of the arrests and trial of the Tudeh members, vast differences have appeared among the officials of the Islamic regime and the regime. To influence the trials, the regime has given all the case files of the Tudeh members to Reyshahri and has deprived several officials of the Islamic regime of power to deal with the case.

Radio Iran Views Forthcoming Majlis Elections

GF100816 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots: What is all the ballyhoo by the officials of the Islamic regime on the coming Majlis elections about? What has happened that they are all warning the people about the upcoming elections and asking them to make sure that no non-Muslim is elected to the Majlis to get rid of Islam? What has happened that Khomeyni threatens governors and governors general that if they do not pay heed they will be punished in this world and the next? What domestic danger does the Islamic Republic perceive that it feels that it has lost control? Why do 'Ali Khamene'i, Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Musavi-Ardabili, and the worry-bead Friday prayer leaders constantly warn that the future of the regime is tied to the elections?

If Khomeyni's claim that the majority of the Iranian people supports him has any foundation, then he and his cronies should not fear the results of the future elections. If the regime's claims that no power would dare show itself to the oppressed masses and the hezbollahis of the regime were true, then there would be no way that the hypocrites and opposition could manage to enter the regime's legislative apparatus or no way that undesirables could be elected. This is especially true because in the Islamic Republic of Khomeyni people have no freedom to vote for the person of their choice and are forced to vote for people whose candidacy has already been approved by the Interior Ministry of Khomeyni's Islamic Republic. Since they have all the means within their control and since they even select the candidates before the elections are held, then this concern over the possibility of selection of an undesirable character for the so-called Islamic Majlis seems baseless.

However, the extremes of concern suffered by the leaders of the regime show that contrary to the claims of the gentlemen, the

calculations of the regime do not match realities. For instance, the majority of the nation is no longer behind the regime. Even though during the past 5 years the support base for the mullahs of Khomeyni has been the people whom the regime had undertaken to feed by having arranged for their loss of livelihood, their number, which does not exceed 700,000,is not sufficient to even make a show of the elections and portray the deputies as selected by the votes of the nation and to the taste and desire of Khomeyni and his cronies.

The most important point of all is how the Interior Ministry which is supposedly selecting desirablity on the basis of Islamic principles can refuse candidates who are not cronies of the regime but are 100 percent Islamic in all other aspects and brand them as undesirable? What has made Khomeyni and his cronies start such a frenzy of activity is their fear of other mullahs. During this past 5 years and to be able to further his satanic goals in the guise of Islam, Khomeyni was forced to put aside three groups of clerymen. The first were those who made their opposition known, such as Ayatollah Shari'atmadari who is virtually a prisoner in his house; he does not dare leave it for fear of the behavior of the guards and the hezbollahis. Ayatollah Qomi who has been accused of many things is another example as are Ayatollah Zanjani who issued a decree and the late Ayatollah Mahallati, the greatest clergyman in Shiraz, who issued a very moving statement against Khomeyni before his death. Finally, there is Hojjat ol-Eslam Halabi and his followers who were the organizers of the hojjatiyeh organization and who on the surface have had to announce the dissolution of their society because of the pressure put on them by the regime. It is no secret to the regime that if the dissolution has not added to their power, it has not taken away either.

The second group is that of the silent and conservative ulema to whose followers it is clear that their silence does not mean that they are in any way in agreement with Khomeyni's government or consider it to be faithful to the religion. Among them is Mr Kho'i, in Najaf, who is considered currently to be the greatest source of emulation of the Shi'ites and Mr Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khonsari who is very old and has been called the leader of the ulema of the age and who was a teacher of Khomeyni for a time. There is also Mr Morteza Ha'eri-Yazdi, a relative of Khomeyni, who strongly opposes Khomeyni's words and deeds and considers them to be contrary to Islam and the holy Mohammadan shari'a and thousands of other silent clergymen and ulema in Qom, Mashhad, and across Iran. There are indeed very few supporters of Khomeyni among the Qom seminarians and ulema. They can be counted on one hand. The majority can be considered the silent opposition.

Finally, the third group is those like Golpayegani and Mar'ashi who used to consider themselves participants in the recent upheavals in Iran and hoped to share power with Khomeyni. However, when they came to realize that Khomeyni accepts nobody but himself and will not allow them to make any moves, they jointed the silent ones.

All the ballyhoo and uproar that Khomeyni and his cronies are raising about the elections is because, should these three groups — who enjoy a majority among the so-called ulema since they form two thirds of the religious teachers and also are sources of emulation among the Iranians who believe in such things — offer candidates for the forthcoming Majlis, then the regime has no idea how to oppose it. In other words, Khomeyni who has no excuse but Islam, being unable to raise doubts about the suitability of individuals who are famous for their faith and purity, is trying to create an atmosphere through the use of all the means at his disposal including mullah-style tricks, threats, and cajoling to try and stop the regime's opposition from entering the scene or leave it quickly should they do so because of the problems they would face.

Should they show persistence and stay to the end, then they will be treated the same way that Modarres was. They announced that not even one person voted for Modarres. Modarres in turn said that it was a possibility but then inquired about the whereabouts of his own vote for himself! What we can gather from the situation is that the regime of the Islamic Republic of Khomeyni cannot see any other way but to cheat in the elections just as it did in the previous ones— like when 'Ali Khamene'i was selected and introduced by Khomeyni as the president and put into office with manufactured votes. Khomeyni wants to establish his so-called Islam through theft, cheating, and trickery, which in the opinion of the majority of Shi'ite ulema is absolute infidelity. It is not Islam but a communist and materialist dogma whose followers await the wrath of God as infidels.

Seda-ye Iran Cites Paper on Tax Problems

GF101102 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran Radio in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] A vast number of Iranian people have decided to refuse to pay taxes to the Islamic Republic Government.

According to the Tehran daily *NAHIB-E AZADI*, a large number of people have refused to pay their taxes. Khomeyni recently and strongly attacked a number of clergymen who decreed that the people should not pay taxes.

Musavi on UK Supply of Chemical Weapons to Iraq

LD111107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The Cabinet held a session today, chaired by Prime Minister Musavi. Current events in the country and political developments in the region were discussed. Interior Minister Nateq-Nuri submitted a report on the problems and budget deficit of the foundation for the immigrants of the imposed war. Following explanations by the supervisor of that foundation, the necessary decisions were made. Reports by the economic and services committees were also discussed and a number of bills and projects proposed by some ministries were approved. Britain's colonialist policies were also discussed during the session.

After the meeting, the prime minister said: According to information received, the chemical weapons used against our combative forces were placed at the disposal of Saddam's regime by the British Government. Basically, after the revolution, the British Government adopted hostile policies toward the Islamic

Republic. We warn all arrogant enemies of the Islamic Republic that their hostile policies will not be unanswered by our nation.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,600
LD101737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Communique No 1,600 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, exchanges of fire took place between our units and the enemy's forces throughout the operational regions of Piranshah, Sar Dasht, Hajj 'Umran, Marivan, and Panjwin. In the Sar Dasht and Hajj 'Umran region, gunfire opened by Islam's forces on enemy bases destroyed a mortar emplacement and several Saddamist trenches. In the Marivan region, gunfire opened by our units on enemy positions, fortifications, and supply highways destroyed a number of vehicles and several defensive positions of the mercenaires.

On the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts, our units, while strengthening and consolidating their defensive positions, dispatching reconnaissance patrols and laying mining at axes, and by opening accurate fire on enemy tank and artillery positions, neutralized their activities, destroyed large numbers of trenches, and killed or wounded a number of mercenaries. In the Meymak region, an enemy patrol group attempting to penetrate our defensive positions was forced to retreat thanks to fire opened by our combatants.

Yesterday on the southern fronts, thanks to our forces' vigilance and firepower, enemy reconnaissance and other military activities in the Shalamcheh, Zeyd, Kushk, and Pishangizeh regions were neutralized. Iraqi servicemen suffered casualties. West of the Arvand Rud, four trenches and two observation posts of the aggressors were destroyed.

Yesterday, a number of residential areas in Abadan became the target of enemy long-range weapons; three houses and one shop were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Majlis Speaker Addresses Military Clergymen
LD102026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Clergymen of the ideological-political department of the Air Force and their military deputies, clergymen of the ideological-political department of the Komeshcheh Garrison, and clergymen and religious scholars of Komeshcheh residing in Qom this evening met with [Majlis Speaker] Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, thanking the ideological-political officials for their presence in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, explained the characteristics of the Islamic Revolution, the power of faith, and the deadlock the enemies of the revolution have reached and said that our arrogant enemies have never managed to understand this power. They used to think they could fight against the Islamic Republic in the same way as they used to fight against the communists or nationalists. They made a grave mistake and further strengthened our Islamic Republic on its path.

In connection with the Air Force, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: America invested heavily in our Air Force. It set up training centers in that country for our youths and put numerous resources at the disposal of our valuable individuals. It tried to build a strong and safe base for itself in Iran. But America never took the faith of these individuals into account and did not understand their relations with the leader, the clergy, and the people.

Afterward, when it tried to fight, it forgot how to fight. With the economic blockade, a wave of self-sufficiency arose in the army and the military brothers decided to fight using the available resources and decided to maintain them well and to use them for the holy cause they have chosen. This was also true in the case of the Gendarmerie, the national police and throughout the country.

Referring to the Constitution and to the Islamization of the army, Hashemi-Rafsanjani then said: If we are supposed to move on an ideological basis, the army personel who must preserve this revolution must be armed with ideology.

Referring to the fact that we have been fighting for 40 continuous months, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly explained the various dimensions of the war: "After 41 months of fighting we have become stronger day by day. Today we have gained more experience in using our aircraft, tanks, and other equipment. Therefore, the responsibility of the ideological-political brothers is the very secret of the strength of the revolution, that is, the better you are able to work and the more you make these forces aware and close to God, the stronger you make our power of defense. The real winner in the war is known by this, that is, if we manage to shape the beliefs of the people, the mobilization, the army, the Gendarmerie, the national police, and the rest, as the Koran has demanded, this country will become invincible.

Today in Lebanon, America has reached a deadlock in confronting a nation with a small but strong population. The Soviet Union is also caught by the anger of a deprived and poor, but determined and Muslim people in the mountains and passes of Afghanistan, despite of its fully-equipped army. Saddam and Babrak Karmal are involved with the Muslims and their masters — America and the Soviet Union, who used to use the people themselves in some way or other in their fights, but are now forced to bring their forces directly into the field.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: If an American soldier is killed in Lebanon and goes to hell, it is more valuable to us than the destruction of 200 Phalangists, because it means the main enemy has been forced to reveal its ugly face. Similarly, a bullet fired by the people of Lebanon at a French soldier is better than a hydrogen bomb dropped by the apparently Muslim countries who

are their agents. We have never wanted nor will we ever want a person from Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, or such like to come to the front or to get killed; they are used as a shield. We are not very happy to see the servicemen of the Afghan Army killed, because they will return to their nation one day, but we are happy when we see the aggressive and warmongering Russian officers killed.

Continuing his speech, the speaker emphasized: If the arrogance is not punished in Lebanon or in other places and is compelled to enter the Persian Gulf or elsewhere, that will be our day. If there is to be a war, we must try to make the engagement directly between the oppressed nations and the arrogant forces themselves, not those deceived by them. In that case, nobody would doubt anymore that we are engaged with America.

Referring to the conspiracies plotted by america and that country's help given to Saddam and the fact that America has declared that it cannot bear Saddam's defeat and that Iran's victory will threaten America's vital interests, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: This shows that Saddam is the guardian of America's interests in the region. This explicit remark by America is very valuable to us. Al-Jumayyil, the president of Lebanon, had to say: The French are fighting for themselves, not for us, and if they sustain dead in Lebanon, it is to support the interests of France. This remark by Al-Jumayyil is very important. The fact that a country's president says that the troops invading his country support France's interests indicates that those living in palaces have been forced to confess the reality that to fight against the Islamic Revolution and against the Islamic Republic is to defend the rights of world arrogance.

In conclusion, Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the clergymen of the ideological-political departments and those present at the meeting: The way you have chosen will today strengthen the divine belief of our officers, NCO's, and soldiers who are fighting at the front and will make their political beliefs grow too; because as far as the political dimension is concerned,we are confronting the superpowers in the world and, as far as the ideological dimension is concerned, we are engaged with satans and those who are anti-God. Your responsibility, ideological brothers, is to exert more pressure and to carry out more fruitful work. You should know that the effects of your work will be seen at the fronts. With victory over the 'Aflaqite aggressors, I hope you will rid the region of the evil of war so that we can safely and with peace of mind endeavor to build a Muslim, free, and flourishing country that will be a world model.

Musavi on Foreign Policy, Exporting Revolution

LD101427 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A seminar of the Islamic Republic ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and diplomatic envoys in African and Arab countries opened today with a speech by the prime minister. Alluding to the importance of such seminars, some of whose outcomes would be the transfer of experiences, the exchange of views, the finding of a cohesive policy with regard to solving essential world problems, and the acquaintance with the fundamental lines of the country's foreign policy, the prime minister said: Today, more than ever before, we are in need of a united policy and a firmness in political moves.

The prime minister added: The big powers basically have their own national pattern and ideals. These stem from their historical and social conditions. The big powers always try to make their own pattern and ideals a universal feature. For instance, the Western-dominated world is urged to adopt the American way of life and dream as a suitable ideal. This particularly holds true in the America-dominated world. Similarly, the USSR tries to present to the Third World community the Soviet society's utopia and climate as a suitable ideal. Broadly speaking, the role adopted by the Tudeh Party and other communist parties comes within this framework.

The reason behind the tendency of the big powers to set up cultural centers abroad and to tamper with other cultures is to be found right here. This factor could, in fact,constitute the most important leverage for the implementation of the big powers' foreign policies. The subsequent stage which then manifests itself is direct military and political interference. Once this particular ground is paved, then other ground will no doubt be paved as well.

Referring to the roots of the idea behind the exporting of the Iranian Revolution within the framework of the Islamic Revolution, the prime minister said: Looking at the very first slogans of the Islamic Revolution, we see that they are aimed at a universal community, a universal language, and a future acceptable to mankind. This means that the values of a revolution are not endemic or localized. Rather, they are universal. This, by itself, is a driving force within a country for all other political movements. The very thought of exporting revolution stems from this. Used as a yardstick in the hands of the people, this factor becomes a means for rejecting the hypocrites and the liberals, those who opposed the idea of the universality of the revolution.

No doubt, this line has had a great many supporters throughout the world. The feeling of affection and familiarity with the thought of the Islamic Revolution has been the most important safeguard for our interests in today's world. Consequently, it must be recognized as an effective leverage in our foreign policy.

Foreign Ministry Deputies Return From Tours

Javad Mansuri

GF101543 Tehran IRNA in English 1507 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA — Consular deputy of foreign ministry, Javad Mansuri, said today that Iran would reject any unilateral decisions which, due to its non-participation, might be taken against the Islamic Republic in the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) summit meet to be held in Morocco.

Mansuri who was talking in a press conference after his return from Bangladesh and Pakistan further said that the Islamic Republic announced beforehand that it would not regard itself bound by any ICO resolution. Should Iraq or any other country try to promote their interests through insinuations, they should rest assured that their views and positions could not alter in the least its course of action, nor could they hinder its moves.

The deputy foreign minister said that he was missioned by President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic to convey the latter's messages to his Pakistani and Bangladesh counterparts which clarified Iran's motives for boycotting the ICO summit meet and also wished to learn their points in this regard. He added that Iran's participation in the meet was deemed unnecessary, in the light of the pre-determined trend and the dominant atmosphere of these meets, participation of Egypt, as well as the venue of the conference.

Referring to the interest of the Islamic leaders for Islamic Republic's participation in the ICO meet, Mansuri said, written and [words indistinct] have been received asking Iran to attend the meet at any level it could.

It is to be reminded that the fourth ICO summit meet is to be held on January 16 in Casablanca, Morocco, and the situation of the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, the issue of Palestine and the present condition of Cyprus are in its agenda.

Mansuri visited Bangladesh and Pakistan from January 3 to January 8.

Sheykh ol-Eslam

GF101616 Tehran IRNA in English 1553 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA — The deputy for political affairs of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, upon his arrival from a tour of Syria, Libya and Algeria, said here today that no prominent Arab leader would attend the forthcoming summit meeting of the Islamic Conference Organisation to be held in Casablanca, Morocco.

Speaking in an interview with IRNA, he stressed that any resolution by the summit concerning forcing the issue of Palestine into a compromise, the Iraqi imposed war and also returning Egypt to the political ranks of Arabs and Muslims as well as the issue of Lebanon, would be considered null and void by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Commenting further on the subject, he said that the host of the summit, King Hassan, had provided the deposed shah with refuge and furthermore he worked towards progress of the Camp David accord.

Pointing out other reasons for boycotting the summit by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sheykh ol-Eslam said that the organisation has not heeded the request of Iran for dispatching a delegation to inspect crimes of Saddam. On the basis of these reasons, he added, the Islamic Republic of Iran decided to boycott the summit.

Sheykh ol-Eslam who held talks with Syrian, Libyan and Algerian officials, during his one week tour of these countries said that in these talks it was proven that our reaons were legitimate.

The fact that the issue of the Sahara would be brought up in a country whose ruler has been massacring Saharawis, was another obvious proof of the summit's lack of legitimacy. However he pointed out, the conference could pave the way for return of Egypt to Arab and Islamic fold, through intimidation of King Hassan. Policies of King Hassan and his subservience to the U.S. and his efforts in preventing a real unity of Muslims, were crystal clear to everyone, he stressed.

On the result of his trip to the three Middle Eastern countries, Sheykh ol-Eslam said that he carried messages of President 'Ali Khamene'i to the leaders of these countries. The visits and talks made it clear that Iran's refusal to participate in the Casablanca summit did not mean that it had parted from its friends.

On the issues to be discussed in the summit, he said that development of recent trends within the Palestine Liberation Organisation has been paving the way for a compromise on the Palestinian issue. This move, he added, along with the efforts to return Egypt to the Arab political fold, meant recognisation of the Camp David accord, as well as changes in the government system of Jordan were in harmony with Reagan's plan on Palestine.

At the end he pointed out that the three governments of Cairo, Baghdad, and Amman, were the implementors of the American policies in the region and added that the activities of the forthcoming summit centered around these governments. These governments with the aids of reactionary countries intending to crush the Palestinian movement, were preparing to deal a mortal blow on the Palestinian clause, he added.

Kazempur Ardabili

GF101714 Tehran IRNA in English 1609 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA — Iran's deputy for international and economic affairs of foreign ministry Kazempur Ardabili ended his seven day tour of Turkey and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen today.

During the tour Ardabili handed over to presidents of the said countries messages from President Khamene'i concerning Iran's reasons for not attending the forthcoming Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Casablanca.

Kuwaiti Authorities Deport 100 Iraqis 9 Jan

GF101347 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] We have received a report from the information unit of the Supreme Council of Islamic Revolution in Iraq, saying that the Kuwaiti authorities deported 100 Iraqis yesterday. The source said that clashes broke out at Kuwait Airport when those present heard the deportees, who were in chains, shouting: God is great. The deportees left Kuwait for Pakistan. The source added that 28 Iraqi brothers who were detained at Cyprus airport arrived in Damascus yesterday and they are scheduled to arrive in Islamic Iran today to live under the shelter of freedom, security, dignity, and friendship.

Tudeh Party Members Trial Continues

GF101917 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The trial of another group of the dissolved Tudeh Party secret military network members began today at the Islamic Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic army. In their explanations of how they collected and transferred security and espionage information in favor of the Soviet Union, those accused affirmed the charges brought against them by the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court.

It is worth mentioning that the trial of the secret military network members of the dissolved Tudeh Party is taking place openly and all of its proceedings are published in the newspapers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and carried on television.